

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXVII.....No. 66

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—COLLEEN BAWN—HOW TO
PLAY THE RAZZ.WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—PAUL PITT—TODDLES—
UNION TOMMY'S SONG.WALLACE'S THEATRE, No. 84 Broadway.—ROAD TO
ROMA.LAURA KENNEDY'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE MA-
CARTHY, OR THE DEEP OF DAY.NEW DOCK THEATRE, BOWERY.—AFRICA—UNION
TOMMY'S SONG.—LITTLE BROWN—HARD-
BOILED JACK.BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—STICKNEY'S NATIONAL
CIRCUS.BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—CON-
QUEST—LOVED—HYPOCRISY, WALKER, & CO.—ALL BORN—
SADAK AND KALAH—MAGICAL AND MYSTIC.BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 472 Broad-
way.—NEW HOPE SONG.TODDLES' MINSTRELS, Seymour Institute, No. 55
Broadway.—STREET SONGS, DANCES, &c.MELODEON CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway.—SONGS,
DANCES, &c.—CONVICT LIFE—ON BLACKWELL'S
ISLAND.CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 535 Broadway.—SONGS,
DANCES, &c.—FLORIAN AT THE FARM.GAITEURS CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING
ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PASTORALS, &c.AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 44 Broadway.—SONGS, BAL-
LETS, PASTORALS, &c.—ROBERT MACAIRE.CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—
BOLEROES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—TWO CLOWNS.PARISIAN CAFE OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway.—BOLEROES
SONGS, DANCES, &c.COOPER INSTITUTE.—Afternoon at 3 o'clock.—Dr. CO-
OPER'S EXHIBITION OF THE LAUGHING GAS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, March 8, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The reports received yesterday from every part of the military line of the Potomac contain nothing of material interest.

No news of importance comes from the division of General Banks. The reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge is progressing rapidly. The rebel pickets between Bunker Hill and Winchester show themselves occasionally to our lines, but no engagement has taken place.

A brisk cannonading took place on the Lower Potomac at four o'clock yesterday morning, when the Freeborn, Satellite, Island Belle and the Resolute opened fire on the line of batteries extending from opposite Liverpool Point to Boyd's Hole, including three at Aquia Creek. The rebels returned the fire, but without striking any of our vessels. Proceeding up to Wade's Bay in the afternoon, in which direction heavy firing had been heard during the day, the Island Belle and the Satellite again opened fire on the railroad depot and some trains of cars filled with rebel troops that were constantly arriving from Fredericksburg. The depot was riddled by the shot and shell. The enemy returned the fire from a battery on the water line and another on a hill a little back. Their shots fell thickly around the vessels, but not one of them took effect. The troops at Aquia Creek were constantly receiving reinforcements. The batteries at Cockpit Point and Blipping Point opened fire on Professor Lowe's balloon, when in the air near Budd's Ferry, but the balloon was not hit on either side.

Governor Andrew Johnson, with his staff, accompanied by Messrs. Etheridge and Maynard, left Washington yesterday evening for Nashville, to enter upon their charge of the new government of Tennessee.

From Fortress Monroe we hear of an accident which occurred to the steamship Mississippi, on her way to Ship Island, with General Butler and his staff, and a number of troops on board, at Frying Pan Shoals; but although she was injured by going ashore on a dangerous point, she was not disabled, and was towed off by the steamer Mount Vernon on the afternoon of Friday last, and proceeded to Port Royal.

We present our readers to-day with a large and full map of the Mississippi Valley and the surrounding country. The military and naval operations which have been and are taking place, and others shortly to be developed, will render the map very valuable for reference. Every important place has been carefully located according to scale, and our readers, by comparing the map with the despatches received, can be able to follow the progress of our armies with some degree of accuracy.

The news which we publish from the Southern papers to-day will be found very interesting. The whole tone of the rebel journals, apart from the occasional attempt at bragadocio—which is very feeble—indicates a most uncomfortable feeling, a nervous anxiety lest the soldiers whose term of service is just now expiring will not re-enlist, and in ill-concealed fear of the desperation of the cause of rebellion. In the articles from the leading newspapers, the orders of military leaders, and the discussions in the rebel Congress, the same general conviction of approaching disaster can be detected.

Our latest news from Tennessee, received from Cairo last night, is embodied in a despatch from Lieutenant Gwin, of the gunboat Tyler, who made a landing at Pittsburg under a flag of truce. He says that the cry of the people is to "send us arms and sufficient forces to protect us in organizing ourselves, and we will drive the rebels out of Tennessee ourselves." The utmost joy was exhibited at Nashville on the Stars and Stripes being displayed there, and the familiar tunes of "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," played by our bands, were welcomed with enthusiasm. The reconstruction of trade between Nashville and the North was rapidly being availed of by the people. With regard to the disposition of the rebel forces, we learn that at Corinth, Miss., eighteen miles from the Tennessee river, they have fifteen hundred to two thousand troops. At Henderson Station, a mile from the Tennessee river, there were from one thousand to two thousand rebels. At Bear creek, seven miles back of Eastport, Miss., there were from eight hundred to one thousand. And it was reported that the rebels were fortifying Chickasaw.

The result of the recent election in Hardin and McNairy counties shows the strength of the Union

sentiment in Southern Tennessee. The former gave 500 out of 1,000 votes for the Union candidate, and the latter 200 majority out of 1,800 votes. All this looks cheerful for the redemption of Tennessee.

The details of the European news by the Canada reached us yesterday. We publish to-day a full report of the speech delivered by Earl Russell, in the English House of Lords, in justification of the suspension of the habeas corpus in times of national danger from rebellion, as well as of the arrest of British subjects if found in communication with traitors. We also give reports of the speeches of the O'Donoghue, Mr. Layard, the Solicitor General of England, and Lord Palmerston—in the Commons on the blockade question, the law of neutral private trade in contraband of war with belligerents, and the joint occupation of the island of San Juan by the troops of England and the United States.

Highly interesting matter relative to the invasion of Mexico will also be found in our columns to-day.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the President's Message on the subject of emancipating slaves was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Memorials asking immediate action on the subject of the transmission of the California mails via Panama, and compensation for the loss of the steamer Governor, were presented. The bill to provide for the occupation and cultivation of cotton lands was, after a brief discussion, passed by a vote of 26 to 14. The Senate then went into executive session.

In the House of Representatives, the Secretary of War was directed to communicate all the facts regarding the number, age, condition, amount of service performed, and the pay, cost of maintenance, &c., of the Africans at Fortress Monroe. A bill was introduced granting bounty and pensions to pilots, engineers, seamen and crews of gunboats. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase coin and for other purposes, was passed, without amendment. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blair, of Missouri, criticized General Fremont's military campaign in the West, and Mr. Colfax delivered a long speech warmly defending the General's conduct.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

In the State Senate yesterday the bill to prohibit the sale of adulterated and swill milk, and that appropriating \$10,000 annually out of the General School Fund to the support of the People's College, were passed. A resolution was adopted requiring the New York Excise Commissioners to report in twenty days the number of licenses they have granted, the amount of money received, their disbursements, &c. A bill was introduced to incorporate the Loaners' Association of New York; also a general bill for the construction of railroads in this city. A favorable report was made on the bill to prohibit trade on Sundays. In the Assembly a large amount of business was despatched. Several bills were passed, and over fifty were reported upon to the House from committees. Among the former were those for the payment of volunteers remaining in the State on the last day, and to exempt the Vassar Female College property from taxation. Among those receiving favorable reports were the Senate bill to prohibit the concert saloons, and that to extend the time for completing the Erie Railroad. A New York County Tax bill was reported and referred to the first Committee of the Whole. A bill was also reported to enable the county to borrow money in anticipation of the tax. A substitute for the Senate Fire Commissioners bill was also reported. Bills were noticed for a charter commission for this city, for the opening and grading of 155th street, for the erection of a gubernatorial mansion, to abolish the offices of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and for numerous other purposes. The Senate bill to make Washington's Birthday a holiday was introduced; also bills to regulate quarantine, for military education in the common schools, and to legalize our city primary elections. A concurrent resolution endorsing President Lincoln's latest special Message was offered; also one looking to a sufficient enlargement of the Champlain canal to permit the passage of gunboats.

In our columns will be found an interesting communication from Col. Hamilton, in support of the proposed national currency, whose independent manner of treating that important subject is extremely satisfactory and worthy of the most careful and serious consideration.

The term of Hon. Beverly Johnson, who has just been chosen United States Senator by the Legislature of Maryland, will not expire until 1869. On the 4th of March next he will take the place of Hon. Anthony Kennedy.

The railroads in New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, and part of Massachusetts, were badly obstructed last week by snow drifts. The snow in those States is six feet deep on the level.

FAILURE OF THE ATTEMPTED ABOLITION MEETING.—The meeting of traitorous abolitionists, advertised to be held at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, was the greatest fiasco ever seen in this city. The call for the meeting was as follows:—

THE CALL.
All citizens of New York who rejoice in the downfall of treason, and are in favor of sustaining the national government in the most energetic exercise of all the rights and powers of war, in the prosecution of its purpose to destroy the cause of this treason and to recover the Territories heretofore occupied by certain States recently overthrown and wholly subverted, as members of the federal Union, by a hostile and traitorous power calling itself "The Confederate States," and all who are in the conviction that such traitorous power, instead of achieving the destruction of the nation, has thereby only destroyed slavery, and that it is now the sacred duty of the national government, as the only means of securing permanent peace, national unity and well-being, to provide against its restoration, and to establish in said Territories democratic institutions, founded on the principles of the great Declaration, "That all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," are requested to meet at the Cooper Institute, on the 6th day of March, at eight o'clock P. M., to express to the President and Congress their views as to the measures proper to be adopted in the existing emergency.

HORACE BRYANT,
George Burdett,
H. A. Hart, Jr.,
Erastus D. Culver,
William Goodell,
Wm. Cullen Bryant,
Geo. R. Cheever, D. D.,
James Wiggins,
Dexter Fairbanks,
William Curtis Noyes.

From this call, and from the well known sentiments of its signers, the people very justly concluded that the object of the meeting was to assist rebellion by traitorously embarrassing the government; and so the people let it severely alone. Poor Greeley, of the Tribune, and the poet Bryant, of the Post, were afraid of having to pay the hall rent, and rather expected to be sent to Fort Lafayette if they attended, and so they withdrew their names and pumped cold water on the affair. There was but one speaker, and he is a republican abolition German. Just at the close of the meeting President Lincoln's conservative message came in and knocked the whole proceedings in the head. Abolitionism is a dead failure in New York and throughout the country, and it was buried at the Cooper Institute.

Now we call upon the loyal, conservative citizens of this metropolis to hold a public meeting next week to endorse the conservative policy of President Lincoln. The abolitionists have demonstrated their weakness; now let us show our strength. Let a Union meeting be held as a striking contrast to this abolition fiasco, and let it be as large, or larger, than the great Union meeting last year.

Solution and Settlement of the Slavery Question by President Lincoln.

The important proposition upon the slavery question submitted by President Lincoln in his latest special Message to Congress is so simple, so just, so profound and comprehensive that we may pronounce it as reaching the final solution and settlement of the most perplexing difficulty in our political system.

Through all the violent sectional agitations of our Southern system of slavery, extending through a period of forty years, and culminating in this Southern rebellion, no scheme of adjustment has been advanced by any of our greatest statesmen so well calculated to meet the requirements of our supreme organic law and the necessities of the case as this simple proposition of Mr. Lincoln. Submitted, too, as it is, in the face of a new abolition agitation, urging the provocations of the rebellion as a warrant for the absolute extirpation of Southern slavery by fire and sword, this reasonable counter proposition from the President is, of all things, the best calculated to meet the dangers and the exigencies of our present situation. Looking at the subject in all its multifarious aspects—political, financial, social, moral and religious—in connection with this broken and falling rebellion, the country has reason to be thankful for this great scheme of peace, reunion and harmony.

In recommending to Congress the adoption of a resolution announcing the readiness of the general government to co-operate with any State concerned "which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery," in pecuniary aid to such State, to be used in its discretion, and in compensation for the "inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system," Mr. Lincoln reaffirms the institution of slavery as a local matter absolutely under State control, and pointedly rebukes all such violent and lawless schemes of emancipation and confiscation as those of Senator Sumner, Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, and their radical abolition associates. With this rebellion tightly within his grasp, Mr. Lincoln proclaims to the revolted States that, in returning to the Union, their constitutional rights, as they were, will be retained, and that each State concerned will be left perfectly free to choose between the retention and the gradual abolition of slavery. This official declaration of itself cannot fail to exert a wholesome influence in favor of peace throughout the South; and, if seconded by Congress, it will leave the intractable managers of this rebellion without a pretext of justification among honest men at home and abroad.

It becomes, then, the first duty of the two houses of Congress to adopt the resolution suggested by the President; and then, in order to give practical force to the policy thus proclaimed, it will become their duty to provide the ways and means for giving the financial aid promised to any State undertaking the gradual abolition of slavery. To this end a sinking fund of five hundred millions would be a judicious financial basis, and a new schedule of fax bills should be devised for the purpose of raising the money. Two hundred and fifty millions would suffice, if our estimates of emancipation are to be limited to the border slave States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. Putting their aggregate slave population at nine hundred thousand souls, and the government contribution for their emancipation at three hundred dollars per head, the reserved fund last named would suffice, taking into consideration the delays incident to the voluntary action of the several States concerned. Five hundred millions, however, will probably be needed if we intend to include in this work of freedom the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas. Beyond these, we presume, Mr. Lincoln has no idea, in any event, of any voluntary steps towards emancipation.

We have put the subscription of the government in this enterprise at three hundred dollars for every slave emancipated under this proposed system, because it is the sum indicated in the notice of a bill which Mr. Senator Wilson intends to try in reference to Delaware and Maryland, and because, from this notice, we presume, Mr. Senator Wilson has had some knowledge, in advance, of the views of the President upon the subject. And why should Congress or the American people hesitate, as a commencement, at additional taxes of say two hundred and fifty millions to relieve Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri of an institution which has become a burden to them, but of which they cannot relieve themselves without ruinous losses and the risks of serious mischief. England expended a hundred millions for emancipation in Jamaica, out of pure and compulsory philanthropy. But, in regard to our border slave States, they and all the North would be immensely benefited from President Lincoln's scheme of voluntary emancipation.

We hope that the conservatives of Congress will press this constitutional proposition of the President upon the abolition radicals of the two houses. They believe in abolition philanthropy. Let us see how much they are willing to pay for it. In conclusion, we earnestly appeal to our conservative fellow citizens of this commercial metropolis, of all parties and all classes, to consult together and call a grand mass meeting in support of President Lincoln's simple, sagacious, just and constitutional settlement of this hitherto difficult and embarrassing problem of Southern slavery. President Lincoln adheres inflexibly to the constitutional rights of the States. Let New

York sustain him in a great popular demonstration, and its good effects will not be lost upon Congress.

Fremont's Manifesto—An Attempt to Break Up the Cabinet.

We publish in another column this morning a portion of the private and confidential correspondence which Major General Fremont appended to his so-called "Defence," published in Tuesday's Tribune. It is contrary to all military etiquette and a violation of the rules of the army for General Fremont to publish such a paper as his "Defence" before his case had been investigated and a verdict rendered by the proper authorities, or at least a report made by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. The mere fact that the paper is addressed to the chairman of the committee is no excuse whatever for its publication, and we are at a loss to see how the Tribune or General Fremont can reasonably justify so extraordinary and unprecedented a departure from the strict regulations of Congress and the army.

Of the defence itself we have but a very few words to say. It does not present any new features of the case, does not allude to the contract jobs exposed by General Meigs and the Hon. Mr. Van Wyck, and contains nothing to alter the popular and correct opinion in regard to General Fremont's inefficiency. Indeed, instead of a defence, this document should rather be called a confession and apology; for by Gen. Fremont's own admissions, and by the documents which accompany his letter, he is amply convicted of the charge of inefficiency made against him. Throughout the entire paper, however, and serving as a string upon which are hung all the accompanying telegrams, letters and despatches, there is an obvious purpose to insinuate that upon the authorities at Washington, and not upon Gen. Fremont, rests the fault of his confessed failure. Thus, instead of a defence of his own acts, General Fremont has really written an attack upon the acts of the administration, and he therefore gives us the best possible proof that his ideas and those of the government are so inconsistent and incompatible that either he or the government must of necessity be deprived of power. The removal of Gen. Fremont is consequently justified by his own arguments; unless, indeed, he and his abolition friends suppose that it was President Lincoln's duty to adopt Fremont's ideas or resign.

Following up the line of argument most relied by the abolitionists, and unconsciously committing moral suicide all the while, General Fremont publishes, among other documents, the private correspondence between the President and himself in regard to his abolition proclamation, and a confidential letter from Postmaster General Blair. As this letter of Mr. Blair's has no bearing whatever upon General Fremont's defence, and treats entirely of other matters, there is no possible motive for its publication, except as an addenda to the proclamation correspondence; for, in effect, it tells the President that one of the members of his own Cabinet differs with him in opinion. Its aim, like that of this whole publication, is to create trouble between the President and his advisers, and break up the Cabinet. For this there is a double motive: First, the gratification of the abolition hostility to the President; and, secondly, Fremont's personal difficulty with the members of the Blair family, who secured him his appointment, and supported him zealously until they found him inefficient. By the publication of this private letter Mr. Blair is put in the ridiculous position of a dissatisfied and envious grumbler, who does not believe in Secretary Chase's "style of managing the Treasury;" who thinks he deserves all the credit for everything, and has to exert himself very laboriously "to get anything done;" who finds fault with the President and his "feeble policy," and who intimates that everybody is coming over to his ideas at last, but that everybody is ashamed to own it, or has been scared out of owning it by his "exposing men's mistakes beforehand, and taunting them with them afterwards." This is by no means pleasant for Mr. Blair, nor for the President and his other advisers, and may, very probably, lead to troubles in the Cabinet.

It is obvious that to cause this trouble was the intention of General Fremont's "Defence." Its premature, unauthorized and unofficial publication, in a journal notoriously hostile to the President and the administration, could have no other object. Its line of argument and array of documents, which are not so much designed to excuse General Fremont as to impeach the administration, point to the same idea. Its extraordinary revelations of private and confidential letters, unnecessary and irrelevant to any legitimate defence, unmistakably demonstrate this intention. For similar unimpeachable and irregular conduct General Fremont was cashiered in California, and he ought now to be immediately dismissed from the service, as a punishment for his breach of military etiquette and his insolent hostility to his superior officer, the President, and for the information he endeavors to convey to the enemy, by the premature publication of so many private, military and official letters and despatches. When an officer of the army so notoriously lends himself to aid the abolition attempts to break up the government, and thus assist the rebels, an example should be made of him—as in the case of General Stone—without delay or ceremony. Gen. Fremont's letter, in words and spirit, seems to have no other possible design, and has left him no true friend to regret the disgraceful fate he so richly merits, and has been at such pains to bring upon himself.

CUMMINGS IN SELF DEFENCE.—Confiding Cummings, the founder and part proprietor of the World, anxious to keep his name before the public, sent in his defence to Congress on Thursday; and a very curious affair it is. He shifts the responsibility of the \$140,000 affair upon Mr. Blatchford, who is said to have the vouchers for the expenditures. The public would like to see them. Cummings says that his army aid was used for medical purposes, but does not account for his investments in army porter, army butter, army cheese and army herrings. Were they used for "medical purposes" also? Neither does Cummings tell us how he came to pick up his confidential clerk and authorize him, unknown and unrecommended as he was, to expend money in straw hats and linen trousers for the army. Nor does Cummings explain why he purchased hard bread of an Albany hardware firm. In short, Cummings must take the public to be as confiding as himself if he thinks his defence accounts to much. It only makes bad worse, as a Fremont.

Effect of the President's Emancipation Message Abroad.

The heaviest blow which the rebellion has as yet received is that inflicted upon it by the recent Message of the President. Any lingering hopes of recognition that may have remained to its foreign partisans after the cruel disappointment of the Trent settlement will be dispelled by the receipt of this document. It goes out to Europe to-day, and will create a profound sensation, not only among all who sympathize with the cause of the Union, but among those who, for their base and selfish purposes, have industriously represented the North as being influenced in the present struggle merely by the lust of empire.

Although the slavery question was not, as is pretended, the issue which provoked the rebellion, it has undoubtedly embarrassed very much the efforts of the government to put the latter down. Between the obligations of the constitution, the protection that we owed to loyal slaveowners, and the harassing warfare kept up against the administration by the abolitionists, it seemed impossible for the President and his advisers to steer any course that could give general satisfaction. The more successful their efforts in restoring the authority of the government over Southern territory, the more perplexing and difficult became their position. Differences of views in the Cabinet, and conflicts of practice in the treatment of contrabands in the camp, rendered their situation as embarrassing as one could well be conceived. But where was the solution to be found for an enigma which had defied the ingenuity of all those who were anxiously seeking for some means of reconciling the rights of the South with the prejudices of the North, and of thus defeating the schemes of the abolitionists, who, for their own fanatical purposes, are straining every nerve to defeat the restoration of the Union. To the clear, logical and statesmanlike mind of the President the country is indebted for the suggestion of the only measure that could meet all the phases of the difficulty. By proposing the financial co-operation of the federal government with any State which may be disposed to adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, he at once acknowledges the right of the States and of slaveowners to deal with the institution and their individual property as they think fit, and proposes to them a means by which, without injury to their own interests, they can make such concessions to Northern feeling and the sentiment of the world generally as will remove any further cause of dissension (at least from this cause) between these two great sections of the country.

Of the effect of this proposition in England there can be no second opinion. It is in entire harmony with English views, which, strongly repugnant as they are to the institution of slavery, have yet a still stronger respect for the rights of property. It disposes effectually and forever of the political question, without in any way invading those rights. Of course the amount of compensation which emancipation in this form will involve will startle many. But it should be recollected that the slave States will only slowly fall into the arrangement, and that it may take fifty years, nay, even a century, before the whole of the indemnity which the United States is to furnish will have to be paid. Its probable effect for the present will be to remove from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee an institution in regard to the advantages of which their populations are very much divided, and to confine it entirely to the cotton States. Thus by this single measure the rights of the latter are guaranteed, the loyalty of the border States is secured, and abolitionism receives a death blow.

The English mind will not be slow to appreciate these facts. It will see in them a more certain promise for the restoration of the Union than any which the victories of our armies have hitherto furnished. In a great civil war like the present, skillful military strategy is, comparatively speaking, of but little value, unless fortified by able statesmanship. Whatever may have been our shortcomings in these respects in the beginning, foreigners will not now, we think, hesitate to acknowledge that we are in the right track to the accomplishment of our objects.

What to Do with the Slaves when Emancipated.

It will be observed that the policy proposed by the President in his Message to Congress is essentially different from any proposition ever made by the abolitionists. They laughed to scorn the idea of the nation purchasing the freedom of the slaves from their owners, inasmuch as it was the right of the negroes to be free, all laws and constitutions to the contrary notwithstanding. Their policy was a sudden and compulsory emancipation. Mr. Lincoln's is a gradual and voluntary emancipation, which clearly recognizes the sovereignty of the States over their own domestic institutions, and merely offers them assistance to carry out emancipation if they should deem it desirable.

The policy of the abolitionists would be destructive: that of the President is benign. It looks only to the border slave States; for they alone would be willing to accept the proposition. In the cotton States the slave institution is regarded as entirely superior to that of free labor. In the border States there is a difference of opinion on the subject; for the climate, unlike the extreme South, is favorable to the labor of the white man; and wherever that is the case slavery necessarily dies out, because it will no longer pay. It was for that reason alone that all the Northern States got rid of it; and were it not for the fanaticism of the abolitionists creating a spirit of antagonism in the slave States, there would not be a slave in Maryland, Missouri, Virginia or Kentucky to-day. In those States free labor pays better than slave labor, and when the war is ended it is extremely probable that those States will deliberately abolish slavery and accept the aid proposed in Mr. Lincoln's Message.

Now the question is, What is to be done with the slaves when emancipated? It would not do to let them work or not, as they may think proper. If they were as willing to work as the white man there would be no slavery now in any Southern State. The proposed change would involve the necessity of transferring from the master to the State the superintendence of negro labor, and vagrant laws should be passed compelling negroes to work—laws which exist in many parts of Europe in reference to the white population, but infinitely more necessary for blacks, whose idea of paradise is to have nothing to do. The wages should be regulated by law, and be sufficient not only to procure food and clothing, but to enable the negro to lay up something for sickness and old age. On the whole, the negro would be worse

off under this system than in servitude; but if the interests of the white men of the border slave States demand it the interests of the negro must be made subordinate, and the system which now gives him protection by law, and a provision for life, must be abolished. But of their own interests in the matter the citizens of the slave States alone are the proper judges, and the people of the free States have nothing whatever to do with the question.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT FOR THE RE-
NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—We intimated, a short time ago, that the wisdom, good sense and statesmanship displayed by President Lincoln had won the hearts of all the loyal people of the country, and that his renomination would probably be unanimous and his re-election a foregone conclusion. In a leading article yesterday the Tribune thus adopts our idea:—

We believe our neighbor of the Herald lately suggested the re-election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. We heartily second the motion. Mr. Counselor Brady, likewise, at a recent Tammany festival, predicted that Mr. Lincoln would prove himself a good democrat before the expiration of his present term. We congratulate the Counselor on the speedy fulfillment of his prophecy. The world does move.

We hardly hoped that this movement for a renomination would make such rapid progress, and we are all the more gratified to find our expectations so agreeably disappointed. We have no doubt that President Lincoln, at the expiration of his present term of office, will be again chosen by unanimous consent, as were Washington and Jackson. The rebellion crushed out, the supremacy of the constitution vindicated, the country again united and peaceful, who could be better qualified and more appropriately elected as our Chief Magistrate than the man whose calm wisdom, clear sagacity and honest performance of his duties have done so much to achieve such great triumphs?

LIEUTENANT GENERAL TOOMBS.—There is a rumor that the rebel Congress have created ex-Senator Toombs Lieutenant General or General Commanding, being the same position in the Confederate army as General McClellan holds in the Union army. The idea is to inaugurate under his auspices the new aggressive policy, and to invade New York and the New England States. If this rumor prove true we have no doubt that Toombs will soon have the opportunity of calling his slave roll, as he once predicted, under the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument, just previous to his occupation of a cell in Fort Warren. He may there call his slaves, like spirits from the vasty deep; but the question is, will they come?

THE TAX FOR EMANCIPATION.—We call upon Messrs. Sumner, Stevens and the other radicals in Congress to immediately increase the taxes levied by their bill, so as to provide a sinking fund of \$500,000,000 (five hundred millions of dollars) to pay the first instalment of the government remuneration for the emancipation of the slaves of the border States, as recommended by President Lincoln.

NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

Rebel Accounts of a Late General Bragg Ordered to Arkansas, &c.

St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1862.
The following is taken from a late copy of the Van Buren (Ark.) Express:—

A letter has been received at Van Buren from Richmond, stating the probability that General Bragg, now commanding at Pensacola, will be appointed to the command of the Arkansas Department.

Colonel Sims' Texas regiment, which has been acting with Cooper's command in the Indian country, had arrived at Fort Smith.

An artillery company was organizing at Little Rock. The Commandant at Fort Smith advertises for twelve gunsmen, and also offers to buy good arms.

General Price is getting along poorly in raising a brigade of infantry, for which he called upon Western Arkansas. Recruiting officers say that a draft is inevitable.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Disaster to the Steamship Mississippi—The Capture of the Schooner British Queen, &c., &c.

By the steamer Mount Vernon, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, we hear of a serious disaster to the steamship Mississippi, chartered by the government to carry troops to Ship Island, which sailed hence with General Penz. Butler and staff on board a few days since.

On Friday morning last the Mississippi ran into Frying Pan Shoals, stranding a large hole in her bows. She was hauled off in the afternoon by the Mount Vernon and proceeded on Saturday afternoon.

The Mississippi was provided with water-tight compartments, and she would probably reach Port Royal in safety, were her troops can be disembarked and her cargo reloaded.

The captain of the vessel, named Fulton, is suspected of intentionally running her ashore. She was placed in charge of one of the officers of the Mount Vernon, who will take her to her destination.

The Mount Vernon left Wilmington on Monday last. The Ferdinandina was still there, and the sloop-of-war Jamestown was blockading New Inlet.

The State of Georgia, Genusbok and Albatross were at Beaufort.

The Mount Vernon has not received a mail for forty days.

The Mount Vernon took a prize on Friday last, the British schooner Queen, which was attempting to run the blockade. She was sent with a prize crew to Philadelphia. The crew of the captured schooner were brought here by the Mount Vernon.

The Constitution sailed to-day.

The Swallow arrived this morning, and is expected to leave for Hatteras to-night.

A magnificent set of colors, consisting of an American flag and blue flag with the arms of the city of New York, was presented to the Tenth regiment New York Volunteers this afternoon by General Wool. They were presented by the city of New York. Appropriate speeches were made by General Wool and Colonel Bendis, and the whole affair passed off with complete success.

The steamer Boston Light arrived from New York this morning. She carries the revenue flag.

A flag of truce which was sent out yesterday afternoon did not have any communication with the enemy.

Arrival of General Lander's Remains at Boston.

Boston, March 7, 1862.
The remains of General Lander arrived here at about six P. M. The Second battalion acted as escort through the city to the Eastern Railway, where a special train was in waiting to convey the remains to Salem. The funeral will take place at Salem to-morrow.

Safety of the Ship-of-the-Line Vermont.

Boston, March 7, 1862.
The schooner Boston Light arrived at Gloucester this afternoon, and reports—At three P. M. saw a large ship in tow of a steamer twenty miles southeast from Cape Ann, bound to Boston. This is probably the ship-of-the-line Vermont.

The Navy.

Business continues very brisk at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn. Rapid progress is being made on the sloop-of-war Adirondack, which is lying under the shears.

The Octopus has landed up to the wharf for her supply of stores. She will sail, probably, on Monday next. The steamers Madag, Wamsutta, Patroon and Victoria are taking in coal, shot and shell.

The harbor battery Monitor sailed on Thursday morning, in company with the steaming Titlbow. A large number of vessels, chiefly sailing, have lately been chartered by the government.

The Union Ferry Company Refusing to Take BANKRUPT.—The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn having refused an order relating to the payment of a bill for carrying, their patrons have resolved to retaliate by presenting nothing but coppers. The people are resolved that the ferry company shall not be permitted to handle much silver or gold, as long as the order against bank bills continues to be enforced. Bring along your pennies.